

KAWAIAHAO IS GIVEN A SITE FOR PARSONAGE

Hiram Bingham Asks to Assist the Good Work Which Was Started By His Father.

The Unveiling of the Kaahumanu Tablet Occasion for Address by Man Who Tells Personal History of Famous Church.

Fully as important in the history of Kawaiahao as the unveiling of the memorial to Queen Kaahumanu yesterday is the offer made by Hiram Bingham II. to the church of which his lamented father was the founder. The unveiling ceremony in the handsome edifice was an epoch in the history of the congregation, but not more so than Mr. Bingham's tendered memorial for the good of the church, which is to take the form of a home for Kawaiahao's pastor.

Yesterday's service was a noteworthy one. The congregation was large and among those present were the Governor and Mrs. Dole, Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, Delegate Kalaniana'ole and Mrs. Kalaniana'ole, as well as many of the descendants of prominent missionaries.

The unveiling of the Kaahumanu memorial tablet came after the Rev. Mr. Bingham's address wherein he tendered to the congregation a building lot for a parsonage. The occasion was the more important because in his address Mr. Bingham gave a history of the Christian movement in the islands, in which his father was a leader. He also outlined the hopes of Kawaiahao and the Hawaiian race for the future.

The service was opened with a song by the choir. Rev. H. H. Parker offered prayer, and this was followed by the singing of a hymn and by a duet. The offertory was large.

MR. BINGHAM'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Mr. Parker introduced Mr. Bingham, though an introduction to the congregation was hardly necessary. Mr. Bingham read his address in English, prefacing it, with the remark that he hoped it would reach every Hawaiian. He said that the address was intended to be delivered ten days ago upon the occasion of his birthday anniversary, but the illness of Mrs. Bingham and of himself had made this impossible. The reading was clear and distinct and Mr. Bingham seemed to have lost little of the force which made him successful as a minister.

The address was as follows:

Dear Brethren of Kawaiahao Church: In Revelation 3:2 you may find the following words, "Be watchful and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die." They constitute a part of the message which our Lord Jesus directed the Apostle John some sixty-five years after His resurrection to communicate to the church in Sardis. How long the members of the church continued to watch, and to try to strengthen the things which remained, that were ready to die, I do not know. Jesus warned them that if they did not watch, He would come upon them as a thief, and that they would not know what hour He would come upon them. It must be that at last they did not watch, and that Jesus did indeed come upon them as a thief; for the church in Sardis is extinct, and Sardis is today a ruin.

From this sad fate of that church we should learn a lesson. I am not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but I think I am safe in saying that if the Hawaiian churches do not watch and seek to strengthen the things which remain there are those now living that will see the Hawaiian Protestant churches as such extinct. So I come to this church in Kawaiahao this morning with an earnest desire to speak a word to it which shall help it to watch more faithfully and to strive more earnestly than ever before to strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to perish. I say, the things that are ready to perish. In the issue of July 24th of the Commercial Advertiser there appeared an article with the following heading in large letters, "Hawaii is now a Roman Catholic Stronghold. The church has about 27,000 communicants in these islands, and 104 churches and chapels." The article stated that Father Valentin estimates that one-half of the Native Hawaiians are members of the Roman Catholic church, the remainder belonging either to the Protestant or Mormon church. There are twenty-five Catholic priests none of them Hawaiians, and twelve Catholic schools with an attendance of 2191 pupils.

The Annual Report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for 1893, published forty years ago, shows that there were then 19,744 members connected with 24 Protestant Hawaiian churches. The Report for 1873 gives the number as 12,285; that of 1883 as 21,111; that of 1893 as 4788, and the Report for this year, of 56 churches, as

4066. At such rates of decrease how many members will our churches contain forty years hence?

In 1863, the year of the settlement of your present pastor, Rev. H. H. Parker, the membership of Kawaiahao church was 2516; in 1873 it was 957; in 1883 it was 556; in 1893 it was 632, in 1903 it is 478. The average annual decrease for the last 30 years has been 16. At this rate the church would become extinct in less than forty years.

You are well aware that the death rate among Hawaiians is very much greater than among any other nationalities here; that the deaths among them exceed the births, that the drinking and other evil habits of many of the Hawaiian youth are such as to make the prospect for the future increase or even the future permanence of the Hawaiian race look very dark. You know how great multitudes of Hawaiians are not in the habit of church attendance anywhere. How many of them seem to be seeking, not the things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God, but are setting their affection on the things on the earth. Multitudes are indifferent to the kingdom of God. Unbelief is coming on like a flood, and the things which remain do indeed seem ready to perish.

In 1892 the Hawaiian churches contributed to the treasury of the Hawaiian Board \$2465. In 1903, \$1227.19; or less than one-half as much as they did only eleven years ago.

Shall we now fold our hands and sit down in despair? or shall we not rather be watchful and seek to strengthen the things which remain? Are not these Hawaiian churches too precious in the sight of the great Head of the church, too much a proof of the power of the Gospel to redeem a heathen race, too dear as memorials of the faithful labors of the early missionaries, and of the liberal gifts of the American churches, amounting to \$1,578,000, to be allowed to perish without an intense struggle on our part to strengthen them?

Do you now ask what you can do? I am desirous of helping you in answering this question. What then can I personally say and do in this short hour that shall be the most helpful to you? Perhaps in no better way can I improve this opportunity than by telling you the reasons and the story of my love for the Hawaiian churches, and in particular of my great love for

SERGEANT MILLER WILL BE COURT MARTIALED AGAIN

Letter Carrier Found That Dishonorably Discharged Guardsmen Couldn't Work for Uncle Sam So He Asked for a New Trial.

Sergeant James H. Miller, who was dishonorably discharged from the National Guard a few weeks ago and fined ten dollars by a court martial, for absenting himself from camp without leave, has been granted a new trial. Miller who is a letter carrier, discovered that Uncle Sam wouldn't have dishonorably discharged guardsmen in his service, and at the first intimation of this he was quick to ask for a rehearing of the charges upon which he was previously found guilty.

Miller did not take the court martial very seriously when he was first given a hearing, and showed no inclination to pay the fine which had been assessed against him. When he learned that the postoffice authorities intended to take the matter up, he took a more serious view of his infraction of military laws and asked for a rehearing. Sergeant Miller filed affidavits in support of his request and now Colonel Jones has granted it, and a new court martial has been ordered to pass upon the merits of the case. It will sit next Wednesday evening.

The following is the order issued in the matter:

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.
Honolulu, Hawaii, Aug. 27, 1903.
Special Orders No. 37.
1. A Regimental Court Martial which convened at Honolulu pursuant to Special Orders No. 2, Headquarters First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, July 13th, 1903, and July 20th, 1903, and of which Lt.-Col. C. W. Ziegler, First Regiment, N. G. H., was president, and Captain James A.

Thompson was judge advocate, having found Sergeant James H. Miller of Company "C," First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, guilty of breaking furlough or leave, in violation of Section 23 of the Special Session Laws of 1895, and sentenced the said Sergeant James H. Miller to pay a fine of ten dollars and be dishonorably discharged from the service; and thereafter, to wit, on the 14th day of August, 1903, the said sentence having been approved by General Orders No. 53 Headquarters, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.

2. And the said Sergeant James H. Miller having thereafter, to wit, on the 20th day of August, 1903, filed his petition for a rehearing of his said case, and thereafter, to wit, on the 26th day of August, 1903, filed affidavits in support of his said petition, and the said petition and affidavits having been duly considered,

3. It is ordered that said Sergeant James H. Miller have a rehearing of his said case, and

4. A Regimental Court Martial is appointed to meet at the headquarters of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, at Honolulu, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., of Wednesday, the 2nd day of September, 1903, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the rehearing of the charge and specification of the charge preferred against said Sergeant James H. Miller upon which he was found guilty as aforesaid.

Detail for the Court:

1. Captain John W. Short, First Regiment.
2. Captain James D. Gorman, First Regiment.
3. First Lieutenant A. D. Wise, First Regiment.
First Lieutenant Merle M. Johnson, First Regiment, Judge Advocate.
By command of Colonel Jones.
JNO. SCHAEFER,
Captain and Adjutant.

this Kawaiahao church, and of what I would do for it.

As many of you know, five years after the arrival of my honored parents and their associates in Honolulu this church was organized by my father seventy-eight years ago, in 1825, when its first members, Kaahumanu Kalanidimoku, Namahana Kapilani and others were received into this church by baptism by him, and for fifteen years more he watched over his flock. In the mean time under its shadow as it were I was born 72 years ago today, August 16, 1831, and cared for in my early days. My memory goes back with great distinctness to the wonderful revival of 1837-1840. I remember the large number of "inquirers" who thronged our premises in the early morning, coming to ask what they must do to be saved, or to tell their purpose of believing in and serving the Lord Christ. I remember seeing hundreds of adults from among the heathen baptized in the old grass church which stood a little makai of this stone church, where congregations of 3000, and even 4000, were wont to assemble on the Sabbath. I can remember how the communicants were so numerous that at the quarterly communion seasons it was necessary to have a demijohn of wine beneath or near the communion table from which to replenish the tankards from time to time as they became empty.

I remember the effort to raise subscriptions to build this noble edifice and how I subscribed a dollar, gradually securing the small coins, not very plenty in those days, and putting them, one at a time, into the care of my father, and how, when they amounted to a dollar, he put them back into my hands, desiring to know if I was still desirous of redeeming my pledge. Without a pang I put them all back into his hands to help build this church for the Hawaiians. Would that that sum had been a thousand times larger.

I remember being present at the laying of the corner stone of this church, on June 8, 1839, near which in those later years has been placed a tablet to my father's memory, in part by your loving and grateful assistance. I remember how on August 3, 1840, sixty-three years ago, multitudes of the members of this church, full of love for my dear parents, accompanied their departing teachers to the wharf to bid them good-bye, when the feebleness of my mother made it necessary to return to her native land to recruit for a season; and I remember how the wailing of the multitude became so great and overwhelming, that a missionary present at the time, was led to climb up into the rigging a little way to try to quiet the wailing by gestures and kind words.

(Continued on page 2.)



REV. AND MRS. HIRAM BINGHAM.

ANARCHY IS SPREADING IN MACEDONIA

Outrages Continue, Battles Are Fought, Dynamite is Used and Famine is Feared.

The American Squadron Arrives at Beirut. Alaskan Commission Will Meet Thursday.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—There are no new developments in the Turkish situation. The American squadron arrived at Beirut Friday.

BELGRADE, Aug. 31.—There was a mass meeting here last evening in which thousands demonstrated their sympathy for Macedonia.

SOFIA, Aug. 31.—New risings are reported in various parts of Macedonia.

SALONICA, Aug. 31.—Reports continue to come in of outrages committed by the insurgents.

ADRIANOPLE, Aug. 31.—The insurgents have blown up the barracks at Ghiokti, killing sixty soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Macedonian situation is grave. Anarchy prevails throughout the country and a famine is feared. The number of insurgents is increasing.

SALONICA, Aug. 31.—One thousand Bulgarians have been killed in battle at Smilovo. The Turkish loss is insignificant.

A Chicago Hold-Up.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Three robbers held up the men in a street railway barn during the night, killed two and secured \$3,000.

Alaskan Boundary Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission have arrived. The session will begin Thursday.

Austrian Gunboat Lost.

CADIZ, Aug. 31.—The Austrian gunboat Sherla has foundered here. All hands were saved.

MR. COLBURN DEFENDS THE HONOR OF MURDERED NIECE

Insinuations Are Resented by the Uncle of Mrs. Jones—Stone Was to Have Married Her. "Blood Money" Will Be Paid.

John F. Colburn has written to Attorney General Andrews defending the honor of his niece, Mrs. Jones, which he says has been assailed by street insinuations in connection with statements made by Jones. In his letter Mr. Colburn says that Motorman Stone was affianced to Mrs. Jones after she had obtained her divorce, and says that his discharge by the Rapid Transit Co. was an injustice.

Mr. Andrews in reply has agreed in the position taken by Mr. Colburn. The reward for the capture of Jones has not yet been paid by High Sheriff Brown. Mr. Colburn offered to put up \$250 for the capture of the murderer, and the reward is now claimed by the son of Jones.

"I am perfectly willing to pay the reward," said Mr. Colburn Saturday.

"Though it seems like blood money to me. If Mr. Andrews and my attorney say I ought to pay it, I shall do so without the slightest objection."

THE LETTER TO ANDREWS.

The following is the letter written by Mr. Colburn to the Attorney General: "A great many insinuations have been made upon the streets as to the infidelity of my niece, and owing to said infidelity with a motorman, Jones was justified in taking her life. Believing that you desire to make out as strong a case as you can against the perpetrator (Jones) of the horrible crime he committed, in order that jus-

tice can be meted out to him, I think it desirable that the character of Mrs. Jones should be vindicated at the trial or before, so the villain will be tried by impartial men.

"Mrs. Jones secured her divorce from Jones on the ground of brutal treatment, non-support and habitual drunkenness. He never responded at the trial to be heard and we have a right to believe that the woman was entitled to the decree of divorce as obtained.

"Soon after the divorce, I am informed by the members of my sister's household, a man in the employ of the Rapid Transit Co., Stone by name, offered her his hand in marriage. She accepted it and they became engaged to be married at a date to be fixed later. He paid her visits as any man had a right to a fiancée. I never met the man but saw him at the house after the tragedy. He paid his fiancée a visit while lying at the undertaking parlor and went to her funeral.

"Should you not secure a statement from him? I believe Mr. Ballentyne, of the Rapid Transit Co., has done this man an injustice in dismissing him on account of street gossip."

Attorney General Andrews in reply said: "I certainly agree with you in all the matters contained in the letter." He thought the discharge of the motorman unjust and hoped to get a statement from him in connection with the crime. Mr. Andrews further said in his letter that if any such defense as is being insinuated is tried, it will be met by the evidence in the divorce case, in the numerous arrests of Jones for assault and his general character and disposition.